

GAYNOR PLEADS FOR POST OFFICE

Tells Senate Committee City Needs Ground for Park.

BIG DELEGATION ALONG

Root Explains Title to Site and Circumstances of Grant.

O'GORMAN URGES CHANGE

Others Support Argument That Government Should Move to New Building.

WASHINGTON, May 29. Mayor William J. Gaynor appeared before the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds today as an advocate of Senator O'Gorman's bill proposing the relinquishment of the present site of the city post office to the city and the purchase of a site elsewhere in the downtown business region at a cost not to exceed \$5,000,000. Accompanying the Mayor were Senators Root and O'Gorman, William R. Wilcox, president of the Public Service Commission; George D. McAneny, President of the Borough of Manhattan; Henry H. Curran of the Board of Aldermen; Arthur Dyer of the Produce Exchange and many other representatives of commercial exchanges, civic bodies and art clubs.

Senator George P. Wetmore of Rhode Island presided over the committee. Among the members of the committee present were Senator Jonathan Bourne, chairman of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee; Senator James Martin of New Jersey and Senator Charles A. Culberson.

While the advocates of the O'Gorman bill did not come with specific recommendations for any particular site, there were suggestions that included the site of the Equitable building, the Hudson Terminal station, two squares lying immediately north of Hudson Terminal, a site in the "Sylvan quarter."

WANTS IT IN THE BRONX.

Cornelius J. Early, president of the North New York Board of Trade, admitted he would like to see the new post office in the Bronx in recognition of the fact that the growth of New York was northward.

Senator O'Gorman opened the meeting by introducing Mayor Gaynor.

"Our court house is obsolete," said the Mayor after a few preliminary explanations of the situation of the city post office's triangle and its surroundings. "The Federal courts and post office building also is obsolete. The two buildings were put there about the same time."

Senator O'Gorman suggested that it was about forty years ago.

"During that period both these buildings, with the natural growth of the city of New York, have become obsolete," said Mayor Gaynor. "Our court house is obsolete in every sense, including the sense that it is no longer sanitary. It cannot be ventilated, we need a modern building."

"Your court house and post office on the point of the park is obsolete in all senses also, including the very material one that it has become unsanitary. The result is this and I do not know how much this impresses you, but it impresses us a great deal. We are going to take our court house off this park, pull it down and turn the park into something else."

WANTS GOVERNMENT TO ACT.

"We would like to have the Federal Government, since it has to build a new building, pull down its obsolete building in the park and also go somewhere else."

"Now, I am aware that that involves a good deal of money, but I think that the people of this city, and a large degree of country. You have this plot to be used for these two purposes, and when you come to use it for these purposes it reverts to the city. All agree that your building has become an obsolete building and that you will have to build a new post office and a new court house, and that probably you will build two buildings in place of one."

"That being so, the people of New York would be exceedingly pleased if instead of relocating on this site you would go somewhere else. It is not the best place to go. I have nothing to say about that, but if that could be done by the Federal Government it would be a very graceful thing to the city of New York and be highly appreciated by our citizens."

"Of course I recognize what Senator Bourne and I have been talking about, but you have a conveyance of this site with a reversion clause, to be sure, and yet the title which you have is one of considerable value."

Not a Matter of Dollars.

"Nevertheless when we come to deal with public affairs and the convenience of the community and the good will of Governments and of one branch of the government to another we cannot bring it right down to a matter of dollars and cents."

"So it comes to this: Now that we are taking our obsolete Court House away, will you also take this obsolete building off and restore to us our City Hall Park? That is what the whole city wants if it can be brought about."

Senator Root then addressed the committee.

I would like to make an observation regarding the nature of the title that the Government has to this piece of property," he said. "It was not an ordinary business transaction in 1867 by which the city decided this land to the Government of the United States. The two governments were contributing toward the carrying out of a common purpose."

Dutch church on Nassau street in the block now occupied by the Mutual Life Building.

New Whole Transaction.

"I saw the whole transaction, the transfer of this site to the Government and the erection of this building, the moving of the courts down from Nassau street and the Post office up from Nassau and Cedar streets."

"This is a thing that never ought to have been done. It was the product of the corrupt and rotten government of the city of New York that has made municipal government in America a by word for more than a generation."

"It was the same kind of management which made this courthouse, which is going to be torn down, the means of stealing millions of dollars from the treasury of New York."

"When it was found that the old church down on Nassau street was insufficient for the needs of the postal service, the men who were running the government of New York found it convenient to give away a part of this old historic park, and the terms of the conveyance show what the transaction was understood to be—the two governments jointly contributing to the accomplishment of this public purpose. The grant was made upon the express condition, however, that the premises above described and every part and parcel thereof, and any building that may be erected thereon, shall at all time hereafter, be used and occupied exclusively as and for a post office and courthouse for the United States of America, and for no other purpose."

Sum Named Nominal.

"So the city of New York was furnishing this piece of land out of its park to be used for a post office. The \$5,000,000 rental named in the deed, was virtually nominal at that time. It was no measure of the real value of that land then."

"What was the probable value forty years ago?" inquired Senator Bourne.

"It would be many times \$500,000," replied Senator Root.

"Is the probable value now \$7,000,000," continued Senator Bourne.

"It would be many times that," replied Senator Root.

"Do you think it is many times?" persisted Senator Bourne.

"Yes, I do," replied Mr. Root. "It was the central point of the city. Now we have come into a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

City Is Turning Back.

"An hour when the city is turning back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"The city is turning back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"I think it would be a great mistake for the city of New York to turn back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"I think it would be a great mistake for the city of New York to turn back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"I think it would be a great mistake for the city of New York to turn back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"I think it would be a great mistake for the city of New York to turn back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"I think it would be a great mistake for the city of New York to turn back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"I think it would be a great mistake for the city of New York to turn back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"I think it would be a great mistake for the city of New York to turn back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"I think it would be a great mistake for the city of New York to turn back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"I think it would be a great mistake for the city of New York to turn back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"I think it would be a great mistake for the city of New York to turn back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"I think it would be a great mistake for the city of New York to turn back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"I think it would be a great mistake for the city of New York to turn back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"I think it would be a great mistake for the city of New York to turn back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"I think it would be a great mistake for the city of New York to turn back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"I think it would be a great mistake for the city of New York to turn back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"I think it would be a great mistake for the city of New York to turn back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"I think it would be a great mistake for the city of New York to turn back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"I think it would be a great mistake for the city of New York to turn back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"I think it would be a great mistake for the city of New York to turn back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"I think it would be a great mistake for the city of New York to turn back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

"I think it would be a great mistake for the city of New York to turn back to its historic park, a place which was the center of civic activity before the Revolution, and proposing to sweep off the buildings in this beautiful, green park, and put upon it a new era, a new light has broken upon American city planning, city building and city management all over the country. Cities are clearing away many open spaces and letting in light, making the cities more convenient for use and more habitable. The city of New York has been opening spaces and spending many millions of dollars to tear down buildings and make parks in order that people may breathe the fresh air, and in order that we may have a condition of health instead of pestilence."

and three other representatives of the chapter, H. V. B. McGonigle, Edgerton Swartout and Otto Pelt.

Most of these representatives were questioned closely as to the location of the new post office site.

E. A. Treadwell, representing the Real Estate Exchange, ventured to suggest, "at the risk of becoming persona non grata," that the Government condemn the Hudson Terminal station building and utilize that for the new post office.

Senator Wetmore seemed fascinated with the Equitable site. Repeatedly he asked the New Yorkers what they thought of it.

Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall at first started and then amused the committee and his colleagues by declaring that Senator Root had been "in the moon" in his references to the reversionary interest of the city in the old post office site.

"Root Didn't Go Far Enough."

"Senator Root did not go far enough from the original conveyance," said the doctor. "The conditions of the conveyance that were to work a reversion of the title to the city have already been violated by the use of the building for other than postal purposes."

He referred to the fact that a New York law institute, which he described as a "membership corporation," now occupies the Hudson Terminal building, whereas Mayor Gaynor smiled.

"But the city would not assert its reversionary interest on account of the fact that the building was being used for other than postal purposes," he said.

W. R. Wilcox, who is a former Postmaster and member of the Post Office Commission, then investigated the postal needs of New York some years ago, talked at length and appeared to interest the committee.

He pointed out that the rents now paid, aggregating \$442,000 annually, for postal accommodations, would more than pay the interest on the sum needed to build a new and commodious building. This expenditure for rent had more than doubled in five years.

Henry H. Curran of the Board of Aldermen declined to suggest a site. He declared that the popular sentiment of all classes in New York was favorable to Senator O'Gorman's bill. The reasons for favoring the relinquishment of the present site and the erection of a new building elsewhere were "historic, aesthetic and commercial."

Every Inch Valuable.

The Alderman declared that park space was so important that every inch was valuable.

Senator Wetmore showed great familiarity with Senator Root's past locations in his questions propounded to witnesses, so much, in fact, that Senator O'Gorman suggested:

"What is the population of the city, Senator O'Gorman suggested?"

"The population of the city is 1,000,000," replied Senator Root.

"What is the population of the city, Senator O'Gorman suggested?"

"The population of the city is 1,000,000," replied Senator Root.

"What is the population of the city, Senator O'Gorman suggested?"

"The population of the city is 1,000,000," replied Senator Root.

"What is the population of the city, Senator O'Gorman suggested?"

"The population of the city is 1,000,000," replied Senator Root.

"What is the population of the city, Senator O'Gorman suggested?"

"The population of the city is 1,000,000," replied Senator Root.

"What is the population of the city, Senator O'Gorman suggested?"

"The population of the city is 1,000,000," replied Senator Root.

"What is the population of the city, Senator O'Gorman suggested?"

"The population of the city is 1,000,000," replied Senator Root.

"What is the population of the city, Senator O'Gorman suggested?"

"The population of the city is 1,000,000," replied Senator Root.

"What is the population of the city, Senator O'Gorman suggested?"

"The population of the city is 1,000,000," replied Senator Root.

"What is the population of the city, Senator O'Gorman suggested?"

"The population of the city is 1,000,000," replied Senator Root.

NEW CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE ARCHBALD

Permitted Arguments Privately in Case After It Had Been Completed.

FINES IN WIRE POOL CASES

And a Trip to Europe at Expense of the Bar of His Court in Scranton.

WASHINGTON, May 29. That Judge Robert W. Archbald of the Commerce Court permitted a railroad attorney to submit additional arguments privately in a case pending in his court, after the taking of testimony and arguments of counsel had been completed, was the chief development to-day in the investigation of charges against Judge Archbald, proffered by William P. Island, a coal operator of Scranton, Pa.

Archbald's leniency in imposing small money fines on the defendants in the wire pool cases in New York, and a trip to Europe at the expense of the members of the bar of his court in Scranton, were other subjects upon which the committee obtained testimony.

Helm Bruce, an attorney of the legal department of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, testified regarding correspondence between Judge Archbald and the railroad in connection with three rate cases filed by the New Orleans Board of Trade against the railroad.

The Interstate Commerce Commission decided in favor of the Board of Trade. The railroad appealed.

After the arguments had been concluded Judge Archbald, according to Bruce, wrote to him asking whether the testimony of C. B. Compton, traffic manager of the railroad, had been correctly reported, and later the Judge sent another letter, in which he asked the attorney's opinion regarding the contents of the Interstate Commerce Commission in its decision of the case.

Mr. Bruce produced a long letter replying to Judge Archbald, in which the railroad attorney discussed the legal questions which Judge Archbald inquired about.

"This letter was practically a supplemental and private brief in the case, was it not?" asked Representative Webb.

"In a sense it was," admitted Mr. Bruce.

"Did you not regard it as unusual for a Judge to write a letter to you asking your view in the case after the arguments of counsel had been completed?" asked Chairman Clayton.

"So far as writing the letter is concerned," replied the witness, "I should say that it is unusual."

"Have you ever known of a Judge who would discuss with or write to attorneys about cases pending in their courts, while others will not discuss or permit others to discuss with them such cases. I know of one Judge who would discuss cases with the attorneys in the case. He took the ground that he was able to handle himself in any conversation with attorneys."

Mr. Bruce admitted that as far as he knew the counsel on the other side of the case were not aware of the correspondence between himself and Judge Archbald.

"The counsel for the New Orleans Board of Trade of the Commerce Commission did not have an opportunity of replying to your arguments in your letter to Judge Archbald," asked Representative Webb.

"Not so far as I know," replied Bruce.

"If you were an attorney would you wish to reply to any brief submitted by your opponents?" asked Representative McElroy.

"I would," answered Mr. Bruce.

Mr. Bruce said that he also received a letter from Judge Mac of the Commerce Court asking for a copy of a document mentioned in the case which the Judge was unable to find in the record.

When the Commerce Court decided in favor of the railroad, reversing the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Bruce said Judge Archbald sent him a letter in which he complimented him upon his presentation of the case.

Mr. Bruce was unwilling to let the case go because of the complimentary personal remarks and Chairman Clayton read the letter into the record.

Albert H. Walker, an attorney of New York and a writer of law books, testified regarding Judge Archbald's lenient treatment of the defendants in the wire pool cases.

He told of his efforts to get the cases as an amicus curiae in an effort to induce Judge Archbald to impose a heavier than \$1,000. There were eight indictments, Mr. Walker said, and each defendant received a fine of \$1,000 for the first offense and \$100 on each succeeding offense.

"Mr. Justice," Mr. Walker said, "I saw Judge Archbald in his chambers and told him I wished to appear as an amicus curiae."

"When I first learned of the American Wire Company's plan to conduct a wire pool, I was very much interested. I asked that the fine of \$5,000 be imposed. I said that the defendants in the wire pool cases had violated the Sherman law and made considerable money out of the pools. Judge Archbald listened attentively, and then declared that possibly he may have been too lenient, but that their crime was a trade offense and that he would not change his policy of imposing a \$1,000 fine for the first offense and \$100 on each succeeding offense. He fined Mr. Jackson \$1,000 on the first indictment and \$100 on others."

Later Mr. Jackson, the manager of the pool, appeared and pleaded nolo contendere. He was fined \$5,000. Mr. Wise told me that Jackson still retained a quarter of a million of his profit. Later a person asked me to institute impeachment proceedings against the Judge, but I declined on the ground that the House of Representatives would not consider the Judge's impeachment upon such a charge. I later wrote to Judge Archbald warning him against the effect of his decisions. He did not reply to me on other topics."

"Who wanted you to bring impeachment proceedings against the Judge?" asked Representative Webb.

"A Mr. Martin, president of the United States Anti-Trust League," replied Mr. Walker.

"Do you know whether any of the defendants in the wire pool cases were interested in the anthracite railroads?" asked Representative Webb.

"The defendants in the wire pool case," replied Mr. Walker, "were the managing heads of the companies in the pool. They were not railroads. I do not know whether they were interested in the coal carrying railroads."

that letter, although he later wrote to me on other topics."

"Who wanted you to bring impeachment proceedings against the Judge?" asked Representative Webb.

"A Mr. Martin, president of the United States Anti-Trust League," replied Mr. Walker.

"Do you know whether any of the defendants in the wire pool cases were interested in the anthracite railroads?" asked Representative Webb.

"The defendants in the wire pool case," replied Mr. Walker, "were the managing heads of the companies in the pool. They were not railroads. I do not know whether they were interested in the coal carrying railroads."

John T. Lenahan, an attorney of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and a former member of Congress, testified in relation to the Judge's European trip at the expense of the members of the bar. The fund, he said, was collected by E. W. Searle, former clerk of Judge Archbald's court.

Lenahan said that he contributed either \$10 or \$15.